

Overview

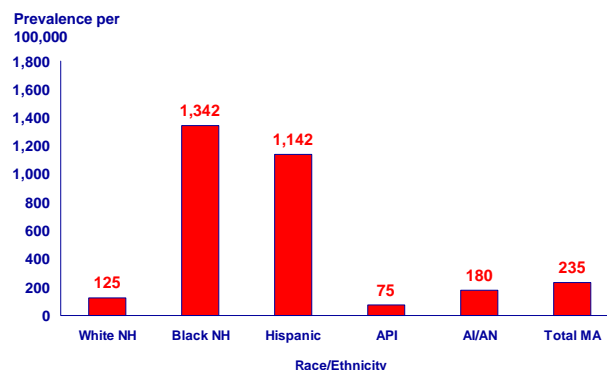
HIV/AIDS does not affect all Massachusetts populations equally. One way to reveal which racial/ethnic groups are experiencing differential impact is to compare HIV/AIDS prevalence (people living with HIV/AIDS) and diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population. These rates are age-adjusted to make comparison across groups more valid.¹

In Massachusetts, the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS varies substantially by race/ethnicity. The age-adjusted prevalence rate among black (non-Hispanic) individuals (1,342 per 100,000) is 11 times greater, and among Hispanic individuals (1,142 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) individuals (125 per 100,000). Similarly, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection in recent years at higher rates than white (non-Hispanic) individuals. The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis from 2002 to 2004 among black (non-Hispanic) individuals (92 per 100,000) is 13 times greater, and among Hispanic individuals (64 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) individuals (7 per 100,000).

The following analyses describe age-adjusted rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence and recent diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population in Massachusetts.

Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Massachusetts, 2004

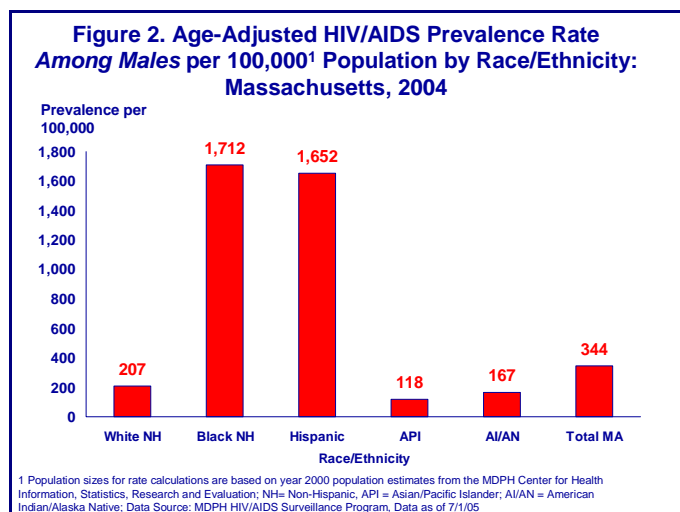


¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 7/1/05

- On December 31, 2004, out of every 100,000 people in Massachusetts, 235 were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among black (non-Hispanic) individuals (1,342 per 100,000) is 11 times greater, and among Hispanic individuals (1,142 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) individuals (125 per 100,000).
- When considering the differential impact of HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity, please note that, within the broad category of race/ethnicity, there are differences by place of birth. For example, 38% of black (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS are non-US born as compared to 5% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. Non-US born black (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS are primarily from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin, whereas non-US born white (non-Hispanic) individuals are primarily from North America and Europe.

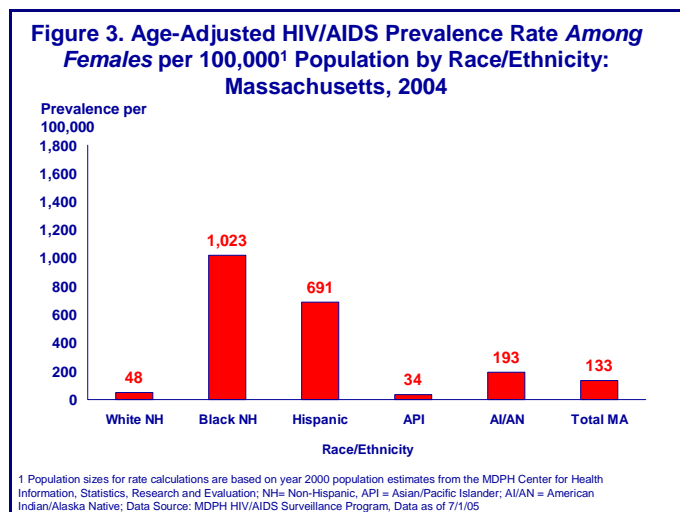
¹ See the detailed data tables and technical notes in the Appendix for a full description of age-adjustment and sample calculations.

Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity for Males



- On December 31, 2004, out of every 100,000 **males** in Massachusetts, 344 were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age of population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among both black (non-Hispanic) **males** (1,712 per 100,000) and Hispanic **males** (1,652 per 100,000) is 8 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) **males** (207 per 100,000).

Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity for Females



- On December 31, 2004, out of every 100,000 **females** in Massachusetts, 133 were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age of population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among black (non-Hispanic) **females** (1,023 per 100,000) is 21 times greater, and among Hispanic **females** (691 per 100,000) is 14 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) **females** (48 per 100,000).

Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR) in Massachusetts

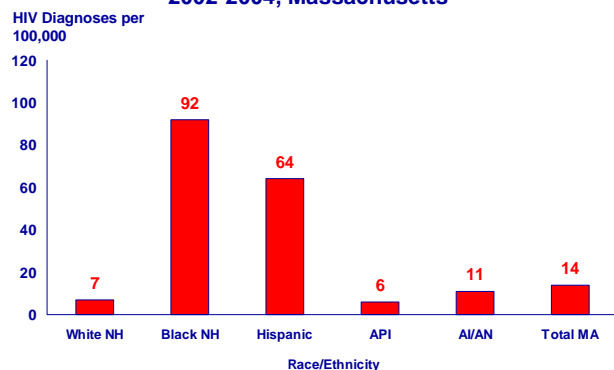
- The Boston HSR has the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among regions at 730 per 100,000.
- In each region, the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among black (non-Hispanic) individuals and Hispanic individuals is higher than among white (non-Hispanic) individuals.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for black (non-Hispanic) individuals is in the Central region at 1,377 per 100,000.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for Hispanic individuals is in the Western region at 1,603 per 100,000. This rate is 22 times the rate for white (non-Hispanic) individuals in the Western region (72 per 100,000).
- Unlike the other health service regions where the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among white (non-Hispanic) individuals is higher than among Asian/Pacific Islanders, in the Northeast region the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is 118 per 100,000 for Asian/Pacific Islanders and 92 per 100,000 for white (non-Hispanic) individuals.

For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix

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Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2004

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2002-2004, Massachusetts

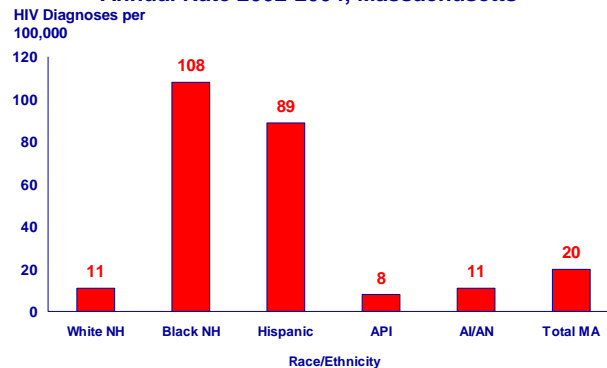


¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 7/1/05

- Out of every 100,000 people in Massachusetts, an average of 14 people were diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 (rate adjusted for age of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 among black (non-Hispanic) individuals (92 per 100,000) is 13 times greater, and among Hispanic individuals (64 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) individuals (7 per 100,000).
- As with HIV/AIDS prevalence, one must also note for the rates of diagnosis of HIV infection that, within the broad category of race/ethnicity, there are differences by place of birth. For example, 53% of black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 are non-US born as compared to 7% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. Non-US born black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection from 2002 to 2004 are primarily from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin whereas non-US born white (non-Hispanic) individuals are primarily from Central and South America.

Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity for Males, 2002-2004

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population Among Males by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2002-2004, Massachusetts



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 7/1/05

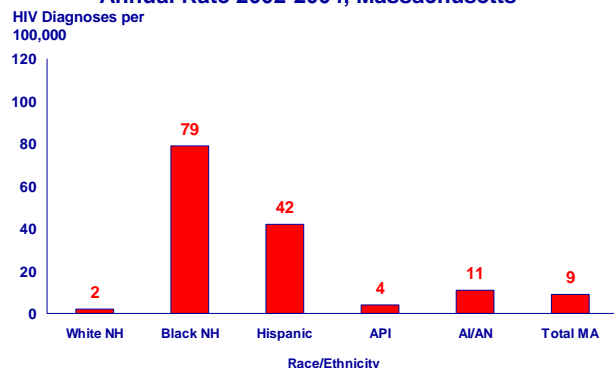
- Out of every 100,000 **males** in Massachusetts, there was an average of 20 diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 (rate adjusted for age of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 among black (non-Hispanic) **males** (108 per 100,000) is 10 times greater, and among Hispanic **males** (89 per 100,000) is 8 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) **males** (11 per 100,000).

For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix

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Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity for *Females*, 2002-2004

Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population Among *Females* by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2002-2004, Massachusetts



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic; API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 7/1/05

- For every 100,000 **females** living in Massachusetts, there was an average of 9 diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 (rate adjusted for age of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 among black (non-Hispanic) **females** (79 per 100,000) is 40 times greater, and among Hispanic **females** (42 per 100,000) is 21 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) **females** (2 per 100,000).

Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region(HSR), 2002-2004

- Among regions, the Boston HSR has the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of diagnosis of HIV infection within the three-year period 2002 to 2004 at 42 per 100,000.
- In each region, the age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis among black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic individuals is higher than among white (non-Hispanic) individuals.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for black (non-Hispanic) individuals is in the Central HSR at 136 per 100,000.

- The Northeast HSR has the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for Asian/Pacific Islanders at 14 per 100,000.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for Hispanic individuals is in the Western HSR at 100 per 100,000.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for white (non-Hispanic) individuals is in the Boston HSR at 27 per 100,000.

Data Source:

HIV/AIDS Case Data: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance System, All Data as of 7/1/05

For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix

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